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H.S.

Beautifully legible is the handwriting in the autograph manuscript of "Home, Sweet Home," which John Howard Payne, its author, wrote "just before leaving the United States on his last journey to Tunis, where he had been reappointed consul." The manuscript is on Payne's monogram stationery and dated Washington, March 28, 1851. It brought \$600, which was paid by Mr. Madigan. *Winter Jan 13, 1934*

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]
AUTOGRAPHS BRING \$14,903

Six Letters by Author of 'Home Sweet Home' Sell for \$1,450.

Autographs and manuscripts by famous authors and others brought a total of \$14,903 last night at an auction in the Union Art Galleries, 45 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Six letters written by John Howard Payne, who wrote "Home Sweet Home," were purchased by Gabriel Wells for \$1,450. John Gaisworthy's original manuscript of the dramatized version of his story, "The First and the Last," also went to Mr. Wells, the price being \$1,350.

N.Y. Times March 1, 1934

see also (for Dups)

#3-8050.74 = #17-8050 ≈ 730,5

Palace in Paris 300 Years Old to Be Restored

June 13, 1936 Tran

Known as Palais Royal Where John Howard Payne Wrote "Home, Sweet Home"

When John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," wrote "Mid Pleasures and Palaces," he was living in a French palace, the Palais Royal in Paris, which is now to be restored for the International Exposition in 1937. History has it that Payne was disappointed in love during his stay in France, and that fact may have inspired the melancholy of the song.

The palace he lived in is a rectangular building enclosing an old world garden. More than 300 years old, it has had many famous Americans as well as Frenchmen within its doors. There, in the 1770's, John Paul Jones, naval hero of the Revolutionary War, called to visit the Duc de Chartres and was entertained at dinner, during which the duchess gave him a watch which had belonged to her grandfather, a naval commander, and John Paul Jones promised her an English frigate in return. When he returned to Paris later, he presented her with a sword surrendered to him by an English commander.

The Palais Royal is also a famous landmark of the days of the French Revolution. There Camille Desmoulins inflamed the people with a revolutionary speech on July 12, 1789, just two days before the mob destroyed the Bastille. Later the palace was a center of fashion, and it was there that Napoleon used to meet his friends to discuss plans for a new France.

Home! sweet Home!

A FAVORITE AIR

Arranged with Variations for the

Piano Forte

By

T. VALENTINE.

N. York Published by MESTER 28 Wall. st.

ANDANTE
ESPRESSIVO.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system is marked 'ANDANTE' and 'ESPRESSIVO.' with a dynamic marking of 'p'. The second system includes a 'dim.' marking. The third system also includes a 'dim.' marking. The music is in a 2/4 time signature and features a mix of chords and melodic lines.

VAR: 1.

Simplice. Ped:

loco. Ped:

Ped: Il Più Piano Possibile

Ped: rnf

VAR 2.

p cres

First system of musical notation, consisting of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed notes. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) and *f* (forte).

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff features a *cres* (crescendo) marking and ends with *f pp* (fortissimo pianissimo). The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a wavy line, possibly indicating a tremolo or a specific performance technique. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

Scherzando

VAR: 1

Section labeled 'VAR: 1'. The treble staff is in 2/4 time and features a simple, rhythmic melody. The bass staff is also in 2/4 time and provides a steady accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a *dim* (diminuendo) marking. The bass staff continues the accompaniment. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking is present in the latter part of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a *dim* marking. The bass staff continues the accompaniment. A *f* (forte) marking is present at the end of the system.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music includes a melodic line in the treble and a complex, rhythmic accompaniment in the bass. A *dim* (diminuendo) marking is present above the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat. A *dim* marking is present above the treble staff.

Maestoso.

VAR: 4.

Third system of musical notation, marked *Maestoso*. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a 7/4 time signature. The music is more melodic and slower in tempo.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the *Maestoso* section. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a 7/4 time signature.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the *Maestoso* section. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a 7/4 time signature.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the *Maestoso* section. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a 7/4 time signature.

Allegro con Brio.

VAR: 5.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system continues the musical piece with two staves. The upper staff maintains the intricate melodic texture, while the lower staff provides a steady accompaniment. The notation includes various articulations and dynamic markings.

The third system of musical notation features two staves. The upper staff has a 'Ped' (pedal) marking above it, indicating a change in the lower staff's accompaniment. The melodic line in the upper staff continues with its characteristic rapid passages.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. Similar to the previous system, it includes a 'Ped' marking above the upper staff, which corresponds to a change in the bass line accompaniment.

The fifth system of musical notation features two staves. The upper staff continues with its rapid melodic runs. The lower staff has a 'Sempre crescendo' marking, indicating a gradual increase in volume throughout the system.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff concludes with a series of chords and rests, while the lower staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.



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